

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JAMES E.  
NOLAND

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, America has suffered an insufferable loss.

James E. Noland, Federal judge for the southern district of Indiana and former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, was taken from us by death in this year of 1992.

He was a man possessed of a superior intellect and he was refreshingly pleasant. In other words, a scholar and a gentleman.

If you look up the term, "judicial temperament" or if you would look up the term, "scholar and a gentleman", in both cases you would find the words, "James E. Noland." The following are articles from the Indianapolis Star and Indianapolis News, including an excellent tribute to Judge Noland by Dean William F. Harvey of the Indiana University School of Law, who himself is most distinguished in the legal circles of the United States.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Sept. 10, 1992]

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE NOLAND

There was greatness in Judge James E. Noland, as there is in his wife Helen. To their marriage they brought two of Indiana's highly accomplished families. They have made distinctive contributions to the discipline of law, the art of medicine, and the examination of history.

It is not difficult to understand how together they gave all of us so very much.

Noland was a great judge. He was one of the finest in our time, whatever the court. This is shown by the selection to one of the most sensitive judicial positions in the United States and in the Western world. He was appointed to a seven-year term on the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court by Chief Justice Warren Burger in 1983. He was selected as that court's chief judge by Chief Justice William Rehnquist in 1988.

If measured by function, the position he held is arguably the second most important judicial position in the United States, after the chief justice. This might not be widely understood, but we may confidently say that intelligence agencies throughout the world, whether the KGB in the Soviet Union or the DGI in Castro's Cuba, keenly understand this court and the position that Noland held.

His greatness as a judge did not come, however, from position or function. It came because he understood the equality of restraint imposed upon judicial power by humility and grace.

No person I have known had a more pleasing and engaging personality. When I speak about his judicial sense of "humility and grace" I do not mean his personality. I refer to his understanding that no exercise of judicial power can effect a remedy that is superior to an amicable social order and its natural arrangement, and that judicial power whenever invoked neither creates nor im-

tates the mutual satisfaction found in agreements among free persons or persons who are unencumbered by the shackles of the regulatory state.

In short, Jim Noland was great because he understood that the strength of the Constitution of the United States comes from the natural American social order and that it is not found in decrees from the federal or state judicial systems.

He constantly sought to protect and defend this Constitution, just as he said he would when he took his oath of office. He was a man for our time, and for all time.

His leadership, his guidance and his gifts were bestowed on all of us.

WILLIAM F. HARVEY.

Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Sept. 17, 1992]

JUDGE JAMES NOLAND

Judges pass judgment on their fellow human beings thousands of times, but judges too are judged, by their peers, whose candid opinions are most revealing.

James E. Noland, former chief judge of the U.S. court of the Southern District of Indiana, who died Wednesday at 72, won the praise of his colleagues.

He was patient, warm, kind, compassionate, considerate, clear thinking, wise and fair. He presided over many widely known cases.

Among them was the extortion trial of former Indiana Senate President Pro Tem Philip E. Gutman, the USAC-CART case, the first Speedway bomber Brett Kimberlin trial and the lawsuit over stolen Byzantine mosaics acquired by a Carmel art dealer but awarded to a Greek church on Cyprus.

In another case, a suit was filed on behalf of a 16-year-old boy against North Central High School, which had barred him from attending classes because of his long hair. It was argued that the school had violated the boy's constitutional rights.

Judge Noland ruled for the school, upholding the right of school officials to set standards for hair length and style. The three judges of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overruled Judge Noland and reinstated the student.

Books could be written about the breakdown in discipline, school authority and behavior standards that paralleled the appeals court's upset of Judge Noland's sensible ruling.

Appointed to the bench in 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson, Noland succeeded Judge S. Hugh Dillin as chief judge in 1984 and took senior status, lowering his case load, in 1986.

Final rites and prayers will be said for Judge Noland today at Meridian Street Methodist Church. He will long be remembered in the hearts and minds of his colleagues and friends both as a good judge and a fine human being.

[From the Indianapolis News, Sept. 14, 1992]

JUDGE JAMES E. NOLAND

U.S. District Judge James E. Noland set an unusually high and fair standard in his years

on the bench in the Southern District of Indiana.

Noland, who died earlier this week at the age of 72, served on the federal bench from 1966 to 1986.

He also was chief judge for the district from 1984 to 1986, when he assumed senior status and a reduced caseload.

Earlier in his career he served one term in Congress, in the old 7th district that included Bloomington.

The primary characteristics that he brought to the bench are important ones for any judge—impartiality and respect for people on all sides of the hard cases that come before a court.

Richard Darko, an Indianapolis attorney and Noland's clerk in 1968-1969, recalled the way Noland set an appropriate tone in his courtroom.

"He got along with lawyers, he got along with litigants," he said. "He went out of his way not to embarrass anyone in the courtroom. He really set the standard for the lawyers in the Southern District of Indiana as to how you should act in the courtroom. He always expected people to be civil, to be polite." Recalling draft-dodging trials of the late 1960s, Darko said Noland showed respect towards all involved. "He had a remarkable ability to see both sides of the situation and deal with people fairly."

"He always gave everyone a chance to say their piece," added his colleague, Judge Hugh Dillin.

In his career, Noland presided over a wide range of controversial cases.

They ranged from the first Speedway bombing trial of Brett Kimberlin to the complex auto racing dispute in 1979 between the United States Auto Club and Championship Auto Racing Teams around the 500-Mile Race.

It is a testimony to his character and integrity that he managed to develop his reputation in the midst of handling these kinds of cases.

Another colleague, federal Judge Sarah Evans Barker explained his abilities as a judge this way: "I got to lawyer before him and he got to lawyer before me. That was twice a blessing, twice a gift. There is a maxim about what it takes to make a good judge: patience, patience and patience. He mastered it."

His service on the bench will be missed by many.

But the example he set remains as a good standard for other judges to follow.

[From the Indianapolis News, Sept. 13, 1992]

JAMES E. NOLAND DIES AT 72

James E. Noland, former chief judge of the federal court for the Southern District of Indiana, died Wednesday at Methodist Hospital.

Noland was 72. Flanner & Buchanan Broad Ripple Mortuary will handle the services.

Appointed to the bench by President Lyndon Johnson in 1966, Noland succeeded Judge S. Hugh Dillin as chief judge in 1984. He took senior status as a judge, reducing his case load, in 1986.

Noland presided over many notable cases, including the 1982 trial of former Indiana

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Senate President Pro Tem Phillip E. Gutman, who was convicted of extorting \$53,000 from railroad lobbyists to influence the state's "full crew" law.

He also presided over the 1979 dispute between the United States Auto club and Championship Auto Racing Teams over whether race drivers from CART could participate in the 500-Mile Race sanctioned by USAC; the first trial of Speedway bomber Brett Kimberlin and the recent lawsuit over the ownership of four stolen Byzantine mosaics acquired by a Carmel art dealer but eventually awarded to the Autocephalous Greek-Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Gov. Evan Bayh, who clerked for Noland in 1982, said Noland's death "brings grief for the entire state of Indiana and particularly for me. In the time that I was privileged to serve this man dedicated to the law and to Indiana, I found in Judge Noland an inspiring commitment to public service and a lifelong friend as well."

Dillin, a friend of Noland's for half a century, said, "He was a great judge. He had a great career."

"He was always pretty calm in the courtroom. He always gave everyone a chance to say their piece. I thought he handled (the mosaics case) extremely well. That case will have international repercussions in the art field, all for the good."

Dillin said Noland's work as chairman of the American Bar Association's National Conference of Federal Trial Judges made him "known all over the country from one end to another."

Judge Sarah Evans Barker said, "I got to lawyer before him and be his colleague. That was twice a blessing, twice a gift. There is a maxim about what it takes to make a good judge: patience, patience and patience. He mastered it."

John O'Neal, clerk of the Southern District court, called Noland "very considerate and gentle. His loyalty to this staff was exceptional, and in return we were undyingly loyal to him."

"If I could use a worn-out cliché to describe his manner on the bench and in conference with attorneys, his motto would be 'kill them with kindness.' That's the way he operated."

A native of LaGrange, Mo., Noland grew up in Indiana in Spencer and Bloomington. He graduated from Indiana University in 1942, from the Harvard University School of Business in 1943 and the I.U. Law School in 1948.

Living in Bloomington, the 28-year-old Noland was elected to Congress for one term in 1948 in the old 7th District. He was defeated in 1950 by William G. Bray.

Noland was the Democrat member of the State Election Board from 1959 to 1966 and also secretary of the Democrat State Committee in those years.

The judge served 1973-1982 on a special committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States that dealt with the operation of the federal magistrate system.

In 1983, Chief Justice Warren Burger appointed Noland to a 7-year term on the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. Chief Justice William Rehnquist appointed him presiding judge of the intelligence surveillance court in 1988.

Survivors—wife, Helen W. Noland; daughter Kimberly Bonstrom; sons Dr. James E., Christopher Noland; sister Margaret A. Noland.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Sept. 14, 1992]

JUDGE NOLAND

Services for Senior U.S. District Judge James E. Noland, 72, Indianapolis, a former

chief judge of the Southern Indiana Judicial District, will be at 11 a.m. Monday in Meridian Street United Methodist Church.

Calling will be from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday in Flanner & Buchanan Broad Ripple Mortuary.

Judge Noland, named to the bench by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, died Wednesday.

In one of his last noted cases, Judge Noland presided over the trial of the Kanakaria mosaics. He ruled that Carmel art dealer Peg L. Goldberg did not own the four Cypriot mosaics, which had been taken from a church in Cyprus.

The case was termed a landmark because the judge ruled that countries have a right to regain their cultural heritage.

He was chief judge from 1984 to 1987, when he took senior status, a move that reduced his caseload.

Judge Noland also presided over the 1982 trial of Phillip E. Gutman, former president pro tempore of the Indiana Senate, who was convicted of extortion.

The judge also presided over the conviction of "Speedway bomber" Brett Kimberlin.

Gov. Evan Bayh, a law clerk for Judge Noland in 1982, said: "The loss of Judge James Noland brings grief for the entire state of Indiana and particularly for me."

"In the time that I was privileged to serve this man dedicated to the law and to Indiana, I found in Judge Noland an inspiring commitment to public service and a lifelong friend as well."

Fellow U.S. District Judge John D. Tinder said of the judge: "He was a very kind person, and it was an honor to have been on the same court with him. We are all richer for having known him, and the court will feel his loss for years to come."

U.S. Attorney Deborah J. Daniels said Judge Noland "gave a great deal to this community throughout a long and illustrious career. As a judge, he never backed away from a tough issue; but more importantly, he treated all those who appeared before him—both litigants and lawyers—with dignity and respect."

Former U.S. Attorney Virginia Dill McCarty said: "It was always a pleasure to have a case in his court. He treated everyone with respect, and he had a wonderful sense of humor which didn't get in the way of the serious business of the court, but there were times when that helped a lot."

Indiana Appeals Court Judge Stanley B. Miller, also a former U.S. attorney, said: "He was kind; he was sensitive; he was completely fair to both sides. Never did any of my people or myself get the impression he was opinionated or favored one party over another. He was a very, very nice person and had a great sense of humor."

A Democrat, Judge Noland served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1949 to 1950 from the 7th Congressional District.

In 1983, Chief Justice Warren Burger named Judge Noland to the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, which approves wiretapping and other orders involving U.S. intelligence work overseas. He was presiding judge of that court from May 1988 to the end of his term in 1990.

A graduate of the Indiana University School of Law, Judge Noland received a master's degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business. He was an Army veteran of World War II.

Judge Noland was the Democratic member of the State Election Board from 1959 to 1966 and was the secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee during those years.

Memorial contributions may be made to Haverford Moravian Church, of which he was a member; IU Law School; or the Indiana State Museum endowment fund.

Survivors: wife, Helen Warvel Noland; sons, Dr. James E. Jr. and Christopher Noland; daughter, Kimberly Noland; sister, Margaret A. Noland; four grandchildren.

## FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE BEST LEFT TO EMPLOYERS/EMPLOYEES

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, with respect to the mandatory family and medical leave bill passed by the House recently I would endorse and commend the September 18, 1992, editorial of the Norfolk Daily News. As the editorial points out, the big government inclination to take more and more decisions away from employers and employees is slowly draining away the economic freedom which sustains democracy.

Also, Mr. Speaker, the Daily News editorial and the following Omaha World Herald editorial from September 9, 1992, both point out that this legislation is a phony campaign issue, intentionally delayed many months and then raised callously near the end of an election year. This Member commends both editorials to his colleagues.

The Democratic majority in Congress has challenged President Bush, in effect, to veto motherhood and apple pie. The 241-161 vote for the Family Leave bill was mostly along party lines, but is insufficient to pass in the face of a presidential veto.

Mr. Bush has promised one. So, the majority leadership in Congress sees the chance to make points with a "family values" issue that had been presumed to favor conservative Republicans more than liberal Democrats.

There is a fundamental difference on this issue that is worth careful examination. It is not about family values, however. It is about how far independent Americans expect their government to go in overseeing the conditions under which they work, the agreements free men and women make with their employers and their employers make with them.

Many employers today offer as much as the 12 weeks of unpaid family leave, which the government would impose by decree. Some of them do it with formal agreements. Smaller firms wishing to retain valuable employees do it by less formal means. Some also provide paid leave or advance vacation time under special circumstances.

Where a crisis demands the presence at home of a worker and tasks can be assumed temporarily by others, business managers accommodate employees. The burden this imposes on remaining workers or on the provision of services to customers and profits to the firm are accepted. It is not a practice that can be dictated, however, without economic consequences to efficiency and productivity in any business or industry affected.

Historically, this special granting of leave has been the sort of arrangement between employers and employees that was left to them to work out. An all-wise, all powerful federal establishment did not get involved.



It will increasingly, however, if this first attempt at mandating unpaid leave succeeds. The limitation of the law to firms with 50 or more employees would soon be lowered, and "unpaid" leave could be expected to become "paid."

It would not take much of a shift in philosophy or votes to bring about such broad changes. They would be further severe tests of this democratic society and its government. The power to vote more benefits is so appealing as to eventually defeat the economic freedom which sustains democracy.

Opponents of the bill are, correctly, pointing out the political callousness of congressional action at this time. It is more serious than that, however, because it is more evidence that there is no limit to the steps politicians are willing to take to intervene whenever they perceive voluntary agreements not producing utopian results.

#### FAMILY LEAVE BILL IS BACK; IT'S A PHONY CAMPAIGN ISSUE

One of the phonier campaign issues of this election year is materializing in Congress. Democratic leaders in the House are getting ready for another attempt to pass a family leave bill.

President Bush vetoed similar legislation in 1990. Capitol Hill observers have reported no significant shift in the lines of support to indicate that the chances of overriding a veto have improved.

But the Democrats are trying nonetheless. George Mitchell, the Maine Democrat who serves as the Senate's majority leader, says there are few more important pieces of legislation on this autumn's agenda.

To understand how a recycled piece of veto bait could receive such lofty status from the majority leader, consider the failure of Mitchell's party to come up with a coherent position on the family values concerns that Dan Quayle raised in his San Francisco speech last May.

The first Democratic response was to distort Quayle's throwaway line about Murphy Brown, making it falsely appear that the vice president held single mothers, and even working mothers, in contempt.

It didn't silence Quayle. The Democrats' problem was that not everyone shared their one-dimensional view of Quayle's concerns. More than a few mainstream voters recognized that Quayle was telling the truth when he traced violence in American cities in part to dysfunctional families in which kids grow up in poverty and sometimes anger, lacking respect for other people, lacking the values they need to succeed in the workplace and even lacking the knowledge to form stable, self-sufficient families of their own. And when he pointed out that cultural elites often mock values that are associated with stable family life.

So now the action shifts to Congress. If things go according to some people's plan, the family leave bill will be passed before the election, sent to the White House and vetoed. Then Bush's critics will accuse him of being a hypocrite who supports family values but vetoes "pro-family" legislation.

The tactic is morally bankrupt. It suggests a profound lack of familiarity with what Quayle was talking about. And it reflects no understanding of the damage the government could cause in the business climate by forcing employers to provide more benefits.

Such a bill would allow a key employee to take an extended leave. Insurance coverage would be preserved even though the person was contributing nothing to the revenues of the business. A replacement would have to

be found and trained. Perhaps other employees would have to do double duty. Then the person could return, nudging aside the replacement.

Granted, some employers allow their people to take time off without pay when a relative is seriously ill, or when a new baby arrives in the household.

But it's one thing for employers to provide a family leave program voluntarily, with precautions tailored to preserve efficiency of their particular operation and to be fair to all their employees. It would be something else again for the government to mandate a benefit willy nilly, as the Democrats propose to bash Bush for refusing to do.

The issue has been dead since 1990. It deserves to stay dead, not only because it is a phony campaign issue but also because it would be bad for the economic recovery.

#### TRIBUTE TO BARBARA GREENWOOD

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, local government is the level most Americans are not familiar with. That being the case, the people of the town of Moreau in New York's 24th District have been lucky to know someone of the stature of Barbara Greenwood.

After more than 25 years of service, Barbara Greenwood is retiring October 5 as town clerk. Those years of service represent only one of the reasons we are all going to miss her. So often, a valued public official also turns out to be active in her community, and Ms. Greenwood is a good example of that.

After 10 years as deputy clerk, Ms. Greenwood was elected town clerk in 1977, the position she has held ever since. Along with her town board duties, she has also overseen assessments and the collection of water rents and county and school taxes. Her office has issued all licenses and maintained records of all births and deaths.

But that is not all. She still found time to participate in the Moreau Republican Club and the American Legion Auxiliary. She has served as a Sunday school teacher and choir member of the South Glens Falls United Methodist Church. And since I have been involved in Scouting for many years, I am glad to note that Ms. Greenwood also has assisted Girl Scouts of America for 30 years.

Ms. Greenwood told a local newspaper that she will miss the day-to-day contact with people. I am sure that is true but we will miss her even more, because she will be moving to Orlando, FL. And even as we appreciate her well-deserved chance to relax in the Sun, we will have a hard time replacing her.

Mr. Speaker, on September 30 her many friends will honor her with a retirement dinner. I ask this House to rise with me to pay our own tribute to a very special lady and dedicated public servant, Barbara Greenwood of the town of Moreau.

#### FOURTH ANNUAL CHINESE CULTURAL AND HERITAGE FESTIVAL

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 26, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the Fourth Annual Chinese Cultural and Heritage Festival. Previous years' festivals have drawn at least 5,000 visitors, and I will be proud to be one of the thousands in attendance this Saturday.

The Chinese festival is an opportunity for people of Chinese descent from throughout New Jersey and the entire New York metropolitan area to celebrate centuries of cultural achievement. It is also an opportunity for people from other ethnic groups to learn about the traditions and proud history of one of the world's oldest and most enduring civilizations. Beyond paying tribute to past accomplishments, the festival offers an occasion for Chinese-Americans, part of a vibrant and growing community in New Jersey and many other regions of the United States, to look toward an exciting future.

The festival is coordinated with Chinese-American organizations from throughout the State of New Jersey. A particularly important role has been played by the Chinese schools, a network of educational facilities that meet on Saturdays to provide Chinese-American children with an opportunity to learn the language and customs of China, and keep this brilliant culture alive in this part of the world. Groups from the schools will perform at Saturday's festival. In addition, we will be very fortunate this year to enjoy performances in the traditional style, arranged by the Taiwanese Good Will Mission.

Recent years have witnessed the collapse of the Soviet empire and the reawakening of hope for many nations living under oppression. The one billion citizens of the People's Republic of China, however, still await a loosening of political and economic repression. United States policies should encourage the peaceful transition to a democratic, free-market system in China. In addition, we must endeavor to protect the economic gains of Hong Kong, and try to ensure that unification with the People's Republic results in a general improvement in living standards, rather than a general lessening of the quality of life.

For all their hard work in bringing together Saturday's festival, credit must be given to festival co-chairpersons Margaret Ko-Ma and Chia Wang Whitehouse, as well as the many indispensable volunteers. Proceeds from the festival go to the Garden State Arts Center Cultural Fund, helping senior citizens, disabled people, and children throughout New Jersey.

VOTE "NO" ON THE BROOKS BILL,  
H.R. 5096

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, next week the House is likely to vote on H.R. 5096, commonly referred to as the Brooks bill. I urge a vote in opposition.

I firmly believe that consumers will benefit from new, emerging information services. I also believe these services should be brought to the marketplace without improper Government intervention. As long as these services are developed without cross-subsidization and priced fairly and made available to all consumers at reasonable prices, I believe we should foster competition.

H.R. 5096, unfortunately, inhibits the development of information services and new jobs in the East Bay. I will vote "no" and urge my colleagues to do the same.

TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY WEEKS

**HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Shirley Weeks, who is retiring this year after 44 years of public service to the people of Ventura County.

Shirley, who began working for the county in 1948, became the acting clerk to the county board of supervisors in 1952. In the succeeding years, she worked under three county clerks and recorders—L.E. Hallowell, Robert Hamm, and Richard Dean. In 1988, she received her 40-year service award from the county.

Shirley is a native of Ventura County, and grew up in Ojai. Her father, a native of Finland who emigrated to the United States, was an artist and sculptor who created many works, including the famous statue of Father Junipero Serra, founder of the California missions, which stands in front of Ventura City Hall. A meticulous recordkeeper, Shirley has a deep interest in local history and is a trustee of the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

She is a volunteer each year at the Ventura County Fair, serves as a volunteer in the county alcohol information school, and is interested in mental health issues. Last year, Shirley received her associate of arts degree from Ventura College.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Ventura County and the U.S. House of Representatives, it's my pleasure to extend congratulations to Shirley for her exemplary career in public service, and to wish her the best in years to come.

WHAT BILL CLINTON REALLY HAS  
UP HIS SLEEVE

**HON. DAVID DREIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I met with a very capable member of California's State Board of Equalization, my good friend Matthew Fong.

Mr. Fong has authored an insightful analysis of Bill Clinton's horrendous tax proposals. Rather than expanding on them I simply commend this article to our colleagues.

WHAT BILL CLINTON REALLY HAS UP HIS  
SLEEVE

(By Matthew K. Fong)

One of my jobs as a Member of California's State Board of Equalization is to evaluate the impact of new tax proposals. I have taken a look at the taxing and spending proposals offered by Mr. Clinton in his bid for the Presidency. If you think California is now in the economic frying pan, get ready to jump down into the fire if Bill Clinton's proposals ever become law.

Mr. Clinton wants to impose one of the largest gross tax increases in history on the American people—more than 150 billion dollars. And, he intends at the same time to increase government spending by 220 billion. He openly proposes to substantially increase the national debt over the next four years. His runningmate, Senator Gore, was a leading supporter of the Congressional filibuster that recently killed the Balanced Budget Amendment supported by President Bush and most Americans.

Higher taxes do not lead to smaller deficits. They dig the nation deeper into debt. Over the past 40 years, for every \$1.00 in increased taxes, government spending has gone up \$1.58. Bill Clinton claims he wants to change history, but the fact is he wants to repeat it—higher taxes and more spending.

The interest on our national debt now consumes 27 cents of every tax dollar raised. The debt is growing at the rate of \$1 billion a day. Mr. Clinton's scheme will significantly increase the size of the debt and the interest owed on it. It will force further tax increases just to pay for the increased interest due.

It appears that the tax increase promised by Bill Clinton today is only the rumbling of an avalanche of tax and spending increases yet to come under a Clinton administration. Mr. Clinton repeatedly raised taxes and fees as Governor of Arkansas, and there is no reason to suspect he will change course if he becomes President of the United States. A leopard does not suddenly change its spots.

Bill Clinton's record as Governor of Arkansas for 12 years is distressing to say the least. Under his leadership, Arkansas remains one of the poorest states in the union. If Mr. Clinton's policies did not make life better in Arkansas, they surely won't improve things nationwide.

Mr. Clinton claims his tax and spending increases will be a New Deal for America, something like Roosevelt achieved in the late 1930's. He proposes to create new jobs by placing more people on the government payroll through public works projects. But, such programs cost at least twice as much to create jobs as in the private sector. Bill Clinton does not seem to fully grasp the importance of focusing on creating jobs in the private sector. Gross National Product (GNP) is created only by private sector jobs—not govern-

ment jobs. Mr. Clinton's misplaced emphasis on government jobs is perhaps understandable in view of his own career which has been lived from one government paycheck to the next.

Bill Clinton attempts to shelter his tax increase from criticism by calling it a "tax-the-rich" plan. It turns out, however, that many of the so-called "rich" targets of the Clinton scheme are small businesses—Subchapter "S" corporations operated as family concerns. Bill Clinton conveniently forgets that 99% of all businesses in the United States are small businesses, and they generate 67% of all new jobs. In 1991, two out of three new American jobs were created by small business.

More than 75% of the new taxes to be raised under the Clinton proposal will be taken from Subchapter "S" corporations, sole proprietorships, partnerships, and family farms. Families and their family-run businesses are struggling to balance their own budgets by cutting spending. The "pink slips" and business bankruptcies that will flow from the Clinton plan will result not from failed business entrepreneurship, but from failed government "tax and spend" policies. Bill Clinton's "tax-the-rich" scheme is really a disguised job-killer aimed at small businesses who cannot afford to pay one penny more in taxes.

Bill Clinton targets the so-called "rich" because, in his view, they are not paying their "fair share" in taxes. The truth is, however, that in the decade of the 1980's, taxes on upper incomes increased dramatically, while taxes on middle and lower incomes actually went down. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the percent share of all income taxes paid by the top one percent of taxpayers rose 40%, the top five percent went up 23%, the top ten percent increased 15%, and the top twenty percent went up 9%. The bottom sixty percent of taxpayers experienced a 20% decline in their share of all income taxes, the bottom forty percent declined 33%, and the bottom twenty percent plummeted downward by 150%.

Taxing the rich may redistribute wealth, but it will not solve our national budget problems. If the United States confiscated every cent of personal income over \$100,000 (a 100% tax), the money collected would only run the federal government for less than 3 weeks. Contrary to Mr. Clinton's ideas, Washington does not need to take more tax dollars out of any citizen's wallet, rich or poor. The federal government needs to learn how to balance its budget and operate more efficiently.

The golden rule of politics and the economy is this: "Beware of any politician who claims a tax increase will cure our economic ills." Economic prosperity comes from private enterprise, not government bureaucracy. Bill Clinton says he wants to soak the rich, but if he has his way all of us, rich, poor and in between are going to take a bath.

That is exactly what happened when the last governor from the South, Jimmy Carter, occupied the White House. Who can forget waiting all night in long gas lines just to get enough fuel in the morning to drive to work? The double digit unemployment of those dark days far exceeded today's troubles. Inflation reduced the value of our incomes and everything we owned at the alarming rate of 13% a year. Interest rates chewed up our purchasing power at a shocking 21% per annum.

The last time the nation had a Democrat in the White House, the whole country went to the poor house. To be sure, Bill Clinton is no Jimmy Carter. Clinton is worse.



Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President of the United States, died on April 15, 1865—the day of the month our federal and state taxes are now due. He would roll over in his grave if he knew what Bill Clinton and the Democrats want to do to Americans on April 15 of next year.

I believe people are beginning to see what Bill Clinton has up his sleeve for our country. What they see are not winning cards, but losers in the form of tax bills and pink slips. I do not believe Americans want the hand Bill Clinton is prepared to deal the nation.

#### TRIBUTE TO MILTON GALIMITAKIS

##### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise here today to pay tribute to a man whose valor and courage saved the lives of many of his countrymen. Mr. Speaker, Milton Galimitakis is my district's most highly decorated American-Greek Vietnam War veteran. It brings me great pleasure to recognize him in this, the 10th anniversary of the Vietnam War Memorial.

Mr. Galimitakis served in Vietnam for 10½ months from 1968–69. He toured first with Big Red 1, then with the 9th Division, A Company, 5th/60 in the Mekong Delta. As a soldier in the Delta, Mr. Galimitakis distinguished himself as a courageous leader honored by both the United States and South Vietnamese Governments.

Mr. Galimitakis earned the Army Commendation Medal—with V device—after he saved a fellow American from the deadly jaws of a booby trap. In doing so, he not only saved the life of his friend, but of the entire company readying to walk through the area.

Mr. Speaker, this type of courage is indicative of Mr. Galimitakis' tour through this war-torn country. He earned the Cross of Gallantry from the grateful South Vietnamese and the infantryman's highest award, the Combat Infantrymen's Badge [CIB], from the United States. The CIB is bestowed upon soldiers who have seen heavy battle while putting their lives at risk. Mr. Galimitakis also was decorated with two Bronze Star and Oak Leaf awards, recognizing valor in the face of war.

But his heroics were not confined to the ground. Mr. Galimitakis was awarded the Air Medal after he led more than 25 successful helicopter raids into enemy territory.

Mr. Speaker, as Veterans Day approaches, it is important to remember men like Milton Galimitakis. He was lucky to survive, but Agent Orange got the better of him. He is now a disabled veteran trying to make ends meet on whittled down Veterans assistance. We must never forget our heroes.

Best of luck to you, Mr. Galimitakis, your accomplishments and courage are forever part of our country's history.

#### THE 17TH ANNUAL SLOVAK CULTURAL AND HERITAGE FESTIVAL

##### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 27, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the 17th Annual Slovak Cultural and Heritage Festival. Previous years' festivals have drawn thousands of visitors from throughout New Jersey and the New York metropolitan area. It will be a joy and an honor for me to be among those in attendance at Sunday's festival.

The Slovak Festival has provided an opportunity for people of Slovak descent to celebrate their proud and enduring culture, as well as a chance for people of other ethnic groups to learn about a nation and a people who have not received the degree of understanding and appreciation to which they are entitled. Through the years of oppression and foreign dominance, most recently under the grip of the new-defunct Soviet Empire, the people of Slovakia have held on to their language, their culture, their way of life—in a word, their nation. A large share of credit should go to the Slovak community in the United States, who supported their brothers and sisters during those hard years under communism. In 1989, the Slovak people played a major role in the Velvet Revolution that toppled the Soviet-imposed Communist puppet regime.

This year is one of the most exciting and important in the history of the Slovak people. The Slovak nation has successfully—and peacefully—secured its independence from the Czech lands. The new independent Slovak Republic will begin its existence at the end of this year, and I am confident that the United States-Slovak relationship will be a warm one, with a strong foundation in the shared values of peace, religious and political freedom, human rights and democracy.

Sunday's festival will begin with a Mass celebrated by Bishop Edward Kojnok of the Diocese of Roznava, who was installed after the fall of the Communist government. The Slovak National Theater, in its first American appearance, will present a special performance. There will, of course, be lots of good food, as well as crafts and other exhibits to make the festival an enjoyable afternoon for all.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the festival chairman, Judge Joseph Talafous of Jersey City, NJ, and the many Slovak fraternal organizations from New Jersey and throughout the United States who have worked so hard to make Sunday's festival the great success I'm sure it will be.

#### TRIBUTE TO PAT NEAR

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are quite a few of them in our congressional dis-

trict. I call them quiet Americans. They are people who, without much fanfare, make their communities nicer places to live.

I'd like to talk about one of them today. Her name is Pat Near, and she is a very special lady.

She has just retired as village clerk-treasurer for the village of Philmont, after 30 years of service. She began as a librarian in 1962. Five years later she accepted the post of deputy clerk. She moved into her last position in June of 1980.

From her first day to her last, she was a model public servant, always willing to help the public at that level of government closest to the people.

This she did while managing a family. She and her husband, Herbert, have two sons, Michael and Thomas. They were also the parents of a daughter, Coleen, who recently passed away.

And, as is so often the case with these quiet Americans, Pat was active in her community. As a former volunteer fireman myself for many years, I am glad to note that Pat was a member of the Philmont Fire Company Auxiliary. She was also a member of Sacred Heart Church.

Pat and Herb, who is retired from the Columbia County Department of Weights and Measures, plan to travel. Whatever their plans, I know I speak for everyone who knows them when I wish them well.

Mr. Speaker, there will be a testimonial dinner to Pat Near on October 17. Let us rise to pay our own tribute today to Pat Near, a model public servant and a pillar of her community.

#### A TRIBUTE TO VERY SPECIAL ARTS AND ITS VERY SPECIAL PEOPLE

##### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Very Special Arts and the outstanding people who have worked to make this organization a great success internationally, nationally, and especially in my own State of New Hampshire.

Very Special Arts was founded in 1974 as an educational affiliate of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and has been designated by Congress as the coordinating agency of its arts programs for persons with disabilities.

Very Special Arts is a very special program made possible by very special people. As an architect and amateur artist, I have a great personal appreciation for the arts. When I was a student, my class schedule always included at least one art class. Art has brought my life great gifts of joy, enrichment, and satisfaction. That is one reason why I am so enthusiastic about the Very Special Arts program which helps to bring those same gifts to people with disabilities.

The selfless and dedicated individuals who serve in this organization are an inspiration to all. Their commitment and patience in helping

people with disabilities to find joy and fulfillment through the arts is truly commendable.

I am most familiar with the New Hampshire chapter of Very Special Arts whose good works I have seen as I travel throughout my district. It reaches out to hundreds of individuals across the State and helps them to become involved in arts festivals, school-based art education classes, training programs with accomplished artists, and many other worthwhile activities. Its residency programs have included students from the Spaulding Youth Center, the Jolicouer School, and the Pike School, among others. Very Special Arts New Hampshire also works with adults in cooperative programs with local arts councils, mental health programs, and residential facilities. In addition, it is a strong advocate for integrated programming, accessing community arts experiences for all people.

Mr. Speaker, many fine individuals associated with this organization deserve our praise. I wish to particularly recognize the efforts of New Hampshire Very Special Arts executive director, Deborah Stuart, and assistant director, Perkins Foss. The tremendous success of this program is due in large part to the efforts of these two outstanding individuals and those who work with them.

To highlight the accomplishments of Very Special Arts, I am sponsoring an outstanding art exhibit organized by Very Special Arts New Hampshire to be displayed in the Cannon Rotunda here on Capitol Hill from September 23 until October 2. "New Hampshire Images: Artist as Teacher/Student as Artist" highlights some of the Granite State's finest artists and the young people with whom they work. After its debut here in Washington, this exhibit will open in Concord, NH, at the Kimball Jenkins Estate Gallery, where it will be on display through November.

The exhibit incorporates the creativity of almost 200 children and adults. It includes many diverse pieces, ranging from a stained glass door done by adults with severe mental illness to a large collaborative weaving made by the residents of a community for the developmentally disabled.

I am particularly pleased that a number of the artists and organizers of this impressive exhibit have been able to come from New Hampshire to Washington for the exhibit's opening. In addition to Deborah Stuart and Perkins Foss, I want to pay special tribute to Maureen Hall, Althea Haropoulos, Bobbie Herron, Christian Hoffman, James Magee, Travis Puffer, Lori Seog, and Ann Marie Sweeney.

I also want to recognize the contributions of Very Special Arts National in helping to make the Washington opening of this exhibit a success. I especially want to thank the head of this organization, Gene Maillard, for his leadership and support. This group has been particularly active recently. A few weeks from now, they will be participating in the 200th birthday of the White House where they will again exhibit artwork of people with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind my colleagues that the exhibit will be on display from today through October 2 in the Cannon rotunda. I encourage them to make every effort to see this extraordinary exhibit of New Hampshire art.

## NATIONAL CENTER FOR LEAD-SAFE HOUSING

### HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Fannie Mae Foundation, which yesterday announced a \$5.5 million grant to finance a new National Center for Lead-Safe Housing. The grant is the largest single grant ever made by the Fannie Mae Foundation.

The Center was jointly established by the Enterprise Foundation and the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning. The Center is the largest privately funded project in the United States devoted to lead poisoning and will develop, test, and promote the nationwide adoption of cost-effective strategies for preventing childhood lead poisoning.

Lead contaminates as many as 5 million housing units and threatens the health of as many as 3 million of America's children. It is only when we review these statistics that we realize the importance of this grant and the creation of this center.

I would like to insert the statement of the executive director of the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning at the announcement of the grant.

STATEMENT BY DON RYAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ALLIANCE TO END CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

It is my pleasure to be here today on behalf of the Alliance's Board of Directors and staff—and on behalf of all those working to wipe out childhood lead poisoning across the nation—in all levels of government, the private sector, academia and the advocacy community.

This Fannie Mae Foundation grant truly marks a turning point: the first commitment from a major player in the world of housing and the first joint venture between advocates for environmental health and affordable housing. When the history of lead poisoning prevention is written, this day will be circled.

I want to salute the Fannie Mae Foundation for your courage in tackling this tough issue, your commitment to seeing this problem solved, and your vision in making possible the creation of the National Center for Lead-Safe Housing.

This \$5.5 million grant is the largest ever made by a private foundation for lead poisoning. But just as important as the money is the message that Fannie Mae's investment in preventing lead poisoning sends across the world of housing:

The hazards posed by lead-based paint in housing are real.

These threats to children's healthy development can no longer be ignored, and

Most importantly, this problem can be solved—this disease can be prevented.

I will be the first to admit that the problem of lead-based paint in housing is vexing: half our housing stock has some lead paint; 20 million homes are plagued by lead hazards; millions of children are affected; and the full abatement of all lead paint would cost hundreds of billions of dollars and take decades.

The sheer magnitude of the problem has until now pushed us into a reactive mode—nothing is done until after a child is found poisoned, and then maybe the lead paint in

that one house is attacked. Naturally, parents want and need to know if their child has been poisoned. And our health system is making progress towards the national goal of "universal screening."

But screening children for lead poisoning is not enough. Screening means reacting to lead poisoning. Health and housing experts now agree that we must identify lead hazards and take steps to correct them before the damage is done. And there's the rub.

What constitutes a lead-based paint hazard—and what should be done to fix it? When is cleaning and repainting enough—and when is full abatement required? What steps does a landlord have to take—to do the right thing? And how do we start getting the right thing to happen on a broad scale?

What we need are some smart answers, common sense solutions, and new approaches to make clear to property owners what they need to do. We need to find ways of giving landlords incentives and credit for doing the right thing. And we must ensure, at the same time, that children are being protected.

I am elated to see the Congress putting the finishing touches on a break-through piece of legislation that provides a more workable framework for reducing lead hazards in housing. Title X of the Senate-passed Housing Reauthorization Bill (S. 3031) takes a responsible, enlightened and well-reasoned approach to the problem. This bill enjoys wide support among both health and housing groups as well as the Administration. This bill is crucial to progress in prevention of childhood lead poisoning—it needs to be passed and signed into law this year.

In closing, I would like to emphasize how honored the Alliance is to join in creating this National Center with the Enterprise Foundation, one of the nation's foremost leaders in the battle for affordable housing. Our joint sponsorship of this Center will ensure the balance it needs to find honest, objective, credible answers—and to put prevention strategies into practice on a broad scale.

Thank you again Fannie Mae for making this Center possible.

## HONORING JOSEPH M. FARLEY

### HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, as this House prepares to pass comprehensive national energy legislation, I believe it is important to acknowledge the contributions of a key leader in the American electric utility industry, particularly the nuclear energy industry. Joseph M. Farley this year will retire as chairman of the board of Southern Nuclear Operating Co. and corporate counsel of the Southern Co. in Birmingham, AL. He will also be stepping down as chairman of the American Nuclear Energy Council.

It is through the hard work and dedication of industry leaders, such as Joe Farley, that Congress approved an energy bill with substantial support from both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Farley has worked in law and the nuclear energy industry for more than 40 years. After earning an engineering degree from Princeton University and a law degree from Harvard, Mr. Farley returned home to Alabama and began to practice law at age 25.



Mr. Farley became executive vice president of Alabama Power Co. in 1965 and was elected president of the utility 5 years later. In 1989, Mr. Farley was named executive vice president, nuclear of the Southern Co., one of the Nation's largest investor-owned electric utilities, serving more than 6 million people, and the parent company of Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Mississippi Power, and Savannah Electric.

In 1991, Mr. Farley became president and chief executive officer of Southern Nuclear Operating Co., a subsidiary of the Southern Co., formed to provide operating and management expertise, not only to the other members of the Southern Co., but to provide long-term leadership in the nuclear energy industry. Since 1989, Mr. Farley has served as chairman of the American Nuclear Energy Council which represents more than 100 utilities and organizations with interests in nuclear energy.

Under the leadership of Joe Farley, the nuclear energy industry has earned its most significant gains in nearly four decades of work to sustain the nuclear option in this country's future energy mix. During this session, both Chambers overwhelmingly passed nuclear energy plant licensing reforms in the national energy measure.

Recognizing the crucial need to provide safe storage for spent nuclear fuel and decommissioned reactors, Mr. Farley has worked hard to break the impasse between the Federal Government and the State of Nevada on the site characterization of Yucca Mountain as a potential high-level nuclear waste repository. The studies necessary for this site characterization are now moving forward. In August, Nevada granted the Department of Energy [DOE] a water permit that will enable DOE to proceed in a timely manner.

Mr. Farley has also championed an effort to restructure the Federal Government's uranium enrichment program. This new enterprise program will make our domestic enriched uranium more competitive in the world market.

A man of great integrity and vast knowledge of the business world and the role electric utilities play in a strong America, Mr. Farley has often testified before congressional panels seeking straightforward answers to the most complicated energy issues. During the 102d Congress, Mr. Farley testified before House and Senate committees examining issues ranging from nuclear energy regulation, safety and design certification of advanced reactors to Russian uranium prices, funding for advanced reactor research, restructuring the DOE's uranium enrichment enterprise, decommissioning costs and high-level waste disposal.

In August of this year, Mr. Farley met with President Bush in the White House to discuss the initiatives that must be taken to develop a solid, forward-looking energy policy for this Nation. I am proud to honor Joseph Farley, an Alabama native, for his great leadership to our State and Nation in the field of energy.

# ANNOUNCING FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 918 THE MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, in furtherance of my desire to inform Members of potential amendments to H.R. 918, the ill-advised mining law repeal bill which has engendered a strong veto threat from the administration, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following amendments:

## AMENDMENT TO TITLE II, SEC. 201 OF H.R. 5962

Page 27, line 13, insert the phrase "and except as otherwise set forth in Section 405" after "(2)."

Page 28, line 15, insert the phrase "to the extent applicable" after "and."

Page 34, line 12, delete the word "high" and insert in lieu thereof "reasonable."

Page 35, line 15, insert the phrase "has been served by the Secretary or an authorized representative a notice of noncompliance with and" after "applicant."

Page 35, line 17, insert the phrase "and is not in good faith performing under the terms of an approved remediation plan" after "regulations."

Page 35, line 20, insert the phrase "had been served by the Secretary or an authorized representative a notice of noncompliance with and" after "201(d)(1)."

Page 35, line 22, insert the phrase "and was not in good faith performing under the terms of an approved remediation plan" after "approved."

Page 36, lines 14 and 15, delete the phrase "and in no case for more than 10 years."

Page 38, lines 24 and 25, Page 39, lines 1-25, Page 40, lines 1-14, delete subsection 201(j) in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof the following:

## (j) TEMPORARY CESSATION OF OPERATIONS.—

(1) Promptly after temporarily ceasing mineral activities or reclamation for a period of 180 days or more under an approved plan of operations or portions thereof, an operator shall notify the Secretary of such cessation of operations.

(2) Upon receipt of such notice, the Secretary may, upon a review of the plan of operations and in light of the change in circumstances, require reasonable modification to such plan upon a determination that the requirements of this Act cannot be met if the plan is followed as approved. Such determination shall be based on a written finding and subject to notice and hearing requirements established by the Secretary.

Page 40, line 16, insert the phrase "final agency action and" after "be."

Page 40, line 17, insert the word "judicial" after "to" and delete "202(f)" and insert in lieu thereof "202(g)(2)."

Page 41, delete lines 20-24 in their entirety and insert in lieu thereof "(4) Upon determination by the Secretary of each of the following:"

Page 42, line 4, insert a colon after "fulfilled," and then insert "the Secretary shall release in whole or in part the financial assurance."

Page 42, line 6, insert the phrase "or such other schedule as the Secretary and the operator shall mutually agree to."

Page 42, delete lines 7-15 in their entirety, and insert in lieu thereof "(A) After the op-

erator has completed 50 percent of the reclamation required by an approved plan of operations (as reasonably determined by the Secretary), 50 percent of the total financial assurance secured for the area subject to mineral activities may be released."

Page 43, delete lines 12-20 in their entirety. Or in the alternative.

Page 43, line 13, insert the phrase "at any time within two years" after "determines."

Page 44, line 5, insert the phrase "to the extent practicable" after "shall."

Page 44, lines 7 and 8, delete the phrase "Except as provided under paragraphs (5) and (7) of" and insert in lieu thereof "In accordance with the standards set forth in."

Page 44, line 9, delete the word "backfilled."

Page 44, delete in subsection (m)(3) lines 7-10 in their entirety.

Page 47, lines 15-17, delete the phrase "Except in such instances where the complete backfill of an open mine pit is not required under paragraph (5)" and insert in lieu thereof "To the extent practicable."

Page 48, line 2, insert the phrase "plan of operations shall establish a reasonable" after "the."

Page 48, line 3, delete the phrase "shall be for a period of," insert a comma after "re-vegetation," and insert the phrase "not to exceed."

Page 48, lines 5-7, delete the phrase "except that such period shall be 10 full years where the annual average precipitation is 26 inches or less."

Page 48, line 10, delete the word "approved" and insert in lieu thereof "those," and add the phrase "contemplated by the plan of operations" after "areas."

Page 49, line 23, delete the phrase "even if not."

Page 50, lines 2-6, delete the last sentence of Section 201(o)(1) in its entirety.

Page 50, delete lines 16-22.

Page 51, line 14, delete the phrase "for beneficiation."

Page 52, delete lines 9-13 in their entirety.

Page 52, line 14, delete the phrase "has reason to believe they are" and insert in lieu thereof the word "is."

## AMENDMENT TO TITLE II, SEC. 202 OF H.R. 5962

Page 55, line 5 of subsection (b)(3)(B), after "representative," add the following, "Any such notice or order shall be deemed final agency action."

Page 55, line 25 of subsection (b)(6), delete "and" and in lieu thereof insert the word "or"

Page 60, line 22, delete from subsection (f) "or cessation order"; line 24, delete "decisions"; line 25, delete "or order,"; page 60, line 1, delete "or order"; line 2, delete "or order"

Page 60, delete subsection (f)(1)(C) lines 9-14 in their entirety and renumber accordingly.

Page 62, delete from subsection (f)(3) lines 3-7, beginning with the word "Where"

Page 64, subsection (h), line 8, delete, "person" and insert in lieu thereof "party to the proceeding"; line 12, delete "person" an insert in lieu thereof "party"; line 14, delete "either" and insert in lieu thereof "the losing"

Delete subsection (h), lines 7-16, in their entirety.

## AMENDMENT TO TITLE II, SEC. 204 OF H.R. 5962

SEC. 204. UNSUITABILITY REVIEW.—Should be deleted in its entirety, (page 66, line 23 through page 74, line 25).

Or in the alternative.

Page 70, line 15, in subsection 204(d) after subsection 204(d)(4), insert a new subsection 204(d)(5) as follows:

"(5) Such determination pursuant to Section 204 affecting claims located pursuant to this Act or the general mining laws shall be deemed a taking to the extent of the diminution in value resulting from such determinations, and claimholders shall be entitled to maintain a claim against the Secretary for just compensation therefor."

Page 70, line 23, in subsection 204(e)(1) delete the word "where—" and insert the following: "that mining is not in the public interest where the economic benefits such as employment, federal, state and local revenues, balance of payments impacts, and strategic and national security interests are outweighed by the cost from the degradation or loss of nonmineral values where—"

Page 72, line 4, in subsection 204(e)(2) delete the word "where—" and insert the following: "that mining is not in the public interest where the economic benefits such as employment, federal, state and local revenues, balance of payments impacts, and strategic and national security interests are outweighed by the cost from the degradation or loss of nonmineral values where—"

Page 72, line 22, in Section 204(2)(2) after the word "in," insert the word "net."

Page 73, line 17, insert a new subsection 204(g) as follows:

"(g) ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY.—Any unsuitability review under this Section, including those pursuant to citizen petition under subsection (h) below, shall include an analysis of the direct and indirect economic impact of an unsuitability determination. Such economic impact study shall address, without limitation, the following:

(A) Direct financial impact on existing claimholders;

(B) Direct and indirect impact on employment, output and earnings;

(C) Impact on federal, state and local treasuries from losses of tax and other revenue;

(D) Effect on production costs and mineral reserves and resources;

(E) Impact on balance of payments; and

(F) Strategic implication for change in trade relationships."

Page 73, line 17, delete "(g)" and insert "(h)."

AMENDMENT TO TITLE II, SEC. 205 OF H.R. 5962

Page 75, line 4, delete from subsection (a) "date of enactment" and insert in lieu thereof the following "effective date"

Page 76, line 14, delete from subsection (b) "and maintained"; line 14, insert after the word "laws" the words "and properly maintained under Section 314 of FLPMA"; line 15, delete "date of enactment" and insert in lieu thereof "effective date"; line 18, delete "Act, and that such claim continues to be valid," and insert in lieu thereof "Act."

AMENDMENT TO TITLE III, SEC. 301(A) OF H.R. 5962

Page 82, line 13, in subsection (a) after the word "Enforcement" add "for lands and waters eligible for reclamation expenditures under Section 423 of this Act."

CONGRATULATIONS TO MISS AMERICA 1993 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA'S OWN MISS LEANZA CORNETT

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to congratulate Jacksonville, Flor-

ida's own Miss Leanza Cornett, who on Saturday night was crowned Miss America 1993. I have always known Jacksonville to be the home of intelligent, talented and beautiful women and it is now nice to be recognized for that distinction!

In the 66 years of the competition, Leanza, daughter of Richard and Patti Cornett, is the first Miss Florida to be crowned Miss America—and what a deserving winner she is. Leanza is a 1989 graduate of Terry Parker High School. She began her college career at Jacksonville University and is now studying communications at Rollins College in Winter Park. Our new Miss America is an accomplished singer and actress, and has played the role of Ariel, from the Little Mermaid, at Walt Disney World/MGM Studios.

In her year as Miss America, Leanza plans to speak out about the AIDS virus in order to raise awareness of the deadly disease.

All of us throughout Jacksonville and the State of Florida are proud of Leanza and her accomplishments. We wish Leanza well in her year as Miss America and as she pursues her life's dreams and ambitions.

#### PRESERVE THE HOME OF THOMAS NAST

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to preserve an important American landmark, the home of the famed cartoonist, Thomas Nast.

Thomas Nast was the preeminent political cartoonist of the 19th century. During his 23-year career at Harper's Weekly he created the images of "Uncle Sam," the Republican elephant, the Democratic donkey, and the world-renowned portly image of Santa Claus. His cartoons promoting the Civil War led Abraham Lincoln to call Nast the Union's best recruiting sergeant.

However, Nast is probably best known for his depictions of Boss Tweed the Tammy Tiger. In fact, Nast's drawings deriding the corrupt Tweed and his Tammany Hall gang are widely recognized as helping break Tweed's grasp on New York's city hall. Boss Tweed once threatened:

Let's stop them damned pictures. I don't care so much what they write about me—my constituents can't read, but damn it, they can see pictures!

Nast's magnificent 20-room house in Morristown, NJ, was his home and studio from 1873 to 1902. Villa Fontana, as it was known, was frequented by numerous luminaries of Nast's time including Ulysses S. Grant, who claimed that Nast's favorable portrayals of him helped elect him President, and Mark Twain, who stopped all of its clocks one night so that he could sleep.

Unfortunately, the Nast house has suffered from 20 years of neglect. A generous couple from the Morristown area has graciously offered to donate the funds necessary to acquire and restore the home to its original condition if it would then be operated as a museum by the National Park Service.

The legislation I am introducing would begin the process of acquiring the house. The only expense to the taxpayers would be the maintenance and operation of the Nast house as a museum.

Mr. Speaker, the work of Thomas Nast greatly influenced the politics and culture of his day. History was made in his home, which still contains a number of the artist's works. I urge the Congress to take advantage of a unique opportunity to preserve this important piece of Americana.

#### THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF H.R. 918

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on July 24, 1992, I asked the Bureau of Mines to provide me with a financial impact analysis of the Interior Committee-adopted substitute to H.R. 918 and to similar legislation pending in the other body, S. 433 as proposed for substitution by Senator BUMPERS on July 1, 1992. On September 17, the Bureau provided me with its study.

Based on a financial assessment—employing standard economic analysis in use by the companies that explore the land, raise the capital, and develop the mines—the Bureau found that the royalty and backfilling requirements alone would more than double current capital requirements. In one of the four operations examined, a fourfold increase was estimated. Accordingly, typical mines now operating in the Western United States would never have been developed under H.R. 918.

The Bureau looked at four operations that encompass a range of commodities being produced today under the mining law of 1872 on Federal lands in the West—gold, copper, lead, zinc, and silver. These aren't hypothetical operations, they are mines operating today that are actually producing wealth and generating employment. The Bureau took the approach of analyzing these operations as if H.R. 918 or S. 433 were in effect—answering the question of whether these operations would have been developed under these conditions.

The study examined the price that would be needed to justify development of these and similar properties. The study utilizes a standard business approach in determining the economics and feasibility of any property. A prudent investor would not make an investment on public lands under H.R. 918. Instead, economics would dictate that operations be developed offshore or on private holdings. For the two gold operations the price needed was over \$600 per ounce for one operation and over \$800 per ounce for the other. There haven't been too many gold price forecasts of \$600 per ounce lately. The copper operation would need over double the current price. These operations would never have been developed under H.R. 918. Many like them would never have been developed under H.R. 918. There would be no jobs, no tax revenues, and no royalty income.

The royalty provision alone was found to add anywhere from 8 percent to 20 percent to



the price needed to obtain the same rate of return as the company now gets. This is equivalent of raising the cost of production by up to 20 percent. Few companies can absorb such cost increases. But there is also an additional problem—the commodity prices are set on world markets. Every other producer of these commodities would love to see H.R. 918 enacted, because it would increase their market share at the expense of U.S. production.

There is another burdensome provision of this legislation—the requirement that the pits be backfilled. Yes, it is technically feasible to move the waste back into the pit but it is neither economically feasible nor logical. A reclamation bond purchased prior to the start of production, as required under present reclamation laws, raises the total capital required for these operations by two to four times. Financing a new mine today is very difficult—H.R. 918 would make it impossible. Some here will say we've heard it before—that's what the coal companies said before the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act was enacted. This isn't strip mining where the deposit is mined in a sequential manner and reclamation is an ongoing process; one strip is being reclaimed while the next is being mined. In coal mining reclamation bonding can be phased and only the portion of the deposit being actively mined requires bonding. The open pit mines of the West, due to the nature of the deposits, have to wait until the last truckload of ore has left the pit before the reclamation can begin. There would be no incremental or phased bonding.

In many operations, low grade or subeconomic resources may exist below the present minable reserves. With a change in price or technology these potential resources become recoverable and can be produced economically. If the pit is backfilled, these resources will never be recovered. In many cases, particularly gold and copper, what was once considered waste is being processed and a resource is being recovered. If this material has been placed back into the pit, the resource would not be economically recovered.

Mining law reform is also happening in Mexico. The objective is to increase the development of the mining activity, its contribution to the country's economy and to intensify the more adequate use of its mineral resources. They are not adding royalties; Mexico has eliminated royalties; Mexico is not limiting access to public lands, they are expanding access; Mexico is not increasing administrative procedures, they are simplifying them. Mexico is not alone in its efforts. What does this have to do with the present efforts to change the mining law? Exploration dollars are flowing out of this country. And without exploration there will be no production.

As stated before, the United States competes in a world marketplace in the supply and demand for these minerals. However, the average grade of these minerals mined in this country has fallen. Up until now, technology improvements, such as heap leaching used in Nevada, has allowed the United States to compete in the world marketplace. Faced with the lower ore grades and the added cost burdens imposed by H.R. 918, this country cannot compete.

## FREMONT PUTS EDUCATION FIRST

## HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 26, the Fremont, CA community will gather together for Education Fest '92, an event to celebrate the tradition of involvement in education that makes Fremont a great place for families to raise children.

Working together, business partners, community organizations, and the Fremont Unified School District make possible important programs like Turn-on-to-Reading Week, the District Science Fair, Parent University, and the Partners in Education Program. The level of participation is very high as parents and students join together to get the most out of the educational resources available in our schools.

In the Fremont schools, students have incentives not only to attend class, but to be active, caring participants. These students are learning early that the more they put into an effort, the more they get out of it. The community helps out with scholarships, equipment donations, mentor programs, and avenues for student entrepreneurs to follow.

Fremont teachers are rewarded for exceptional performance, and are part of a faculty continuing education effort that includes workshops and support organizations to keep the community aware of school needs and enlist their support and understanding.

The Fremont Education Foundation was founded by volunteers with donated resources to bring together different segments of the Fremont community into a single, cooperative effort. The foundation raises money and consciousness, because the schools and our students should not be an isolated part of a disparate community, but the focus of its concerted effort to give our children every opportunity to succeed and grow.

We can all be proud of my neighbors in Fremont, Mr. Speaker, who have shown they care. They're not waiting for a bureaucracy to descend upon them and churn out answers. Fremont is getting involved where it counts and I salute the efforts of the Fremont Education Foundation to make it work.

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERT ALLEN

## HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert D. Allen, who retired this summer after 17 years as superintendent of Ocean View School District in Ventura County.

Bob Allen is a native of Auburn, CA, which is in northern California—but he rectified that by getting his B.A. from the University of Southern California. Bob served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in Europe and the Pacific during World War II, receiving a Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, and, in 1945, a field commission.

Bob's first career assignment was in Pasadena, where his former football coach was principal. In 1954, he received his master's degree and administrative credential from USC. He became a vice principal and then principal in the Torrance School District. In 1968, he became superintendent of the Buckeye Mother Lode District in Placerville, and in 1976, superintendent of Ocean View.

Bob's professional affiliations include stints as Pasadena representative on the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations; regional president of the California Elementary Administrators Association; the Freedom Foundation Award; Charter Committee for formation of the Association of California School Administrators; Superintendents Advisory Committee for the ACSA; and president, Individual Instruction Association.

Bob is a board member of Missionary Church of Ventura and the Early Childhood Council of Ventura County, and is a past president of the Oxnard Kiwanis. He and his wife of 37 years, Beverly, a former Miss Fort Worth, have six children, nine grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, it's my pleasure to extend warmest congratulations to Bob on his exemplary career in education and his service to the people of the Ocean View District. Thank you, Bob.

## SALUTE TO CHAD PEEK

## HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor Chad Peek, a fellow resident of Ventura County, CA, who recently helped police apprehend an alleged drunken driver who has been charged with running over a 9-year-old boy.

On the evening of August 29, Mr. Peek helped prove that Americans do care about their neighbors and they do care about helping their police fight crime. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, I was participating in a ride-along with the Ventura Police Department while this drama was taking place, and heard the events as they happened.

According to the police department report, Mr. Peek saw the suspect, Antonio Torres Castrejon, speed down a residential street at about 50 mph and collide with the boy, who had darted onto the street while riding his scooter.

When Mr. Castrejon allegedly failed to even attempt to stop and help the child, Mr. Peek got into his vehicle and pursued Mr. Castrejon's careening pickup truck for several blocks and ultimately forced him to pull over. Mr. Peek then detained Mr. Castrejon until police arrive. Officers discovered 18 empty beer cans in the back of the pickup, and a handgun under the driver's seat.

Mr. Castrejon, who had a blood-alcohol level of .19—over twice the legal limit—has been charged with two felonies, driving under the influence and hit and run driving. Fortunately, the boy who was hit, Dustin Anshutz,

did not sustain life-threatening injuries, but sadly he lost a toe in the action and his doctors said he will never walk normally again.

It is an outrage that this young boy has suffered this tragic injury, for Mr. Castrejon should never have been in Ventura in the first place. You see, he is an illegal alien, and he is exactly the kind of person who my package of bills to regain control over our borders is designed to keep out.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the outstanding officers of the Ventura Police Department, who did their job efficiently and professionally, and in honoring Chad Peek, a man who saw his duty as a citizen and did it unquestionably. It is law-abiding citizens like Mr. Peek who are helping Americans from all across our great Nation reclaim our streets and neighborhoods from the criminals who would hold us hostage.

#### WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN SSI BENEFITS PROGRAM

**HON. PAUL B. HENRY**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 1992*

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have recently been made aware of an appalling situation concerning the administration of the Supplemental Security Income Program. Some alarming contentions have been passed on to me by a local claims representative for the Social Security Administration, which, even if they are only partially true, represent a wholesale abdication by the Social Security Administration of their responsibility to the taxpayers of this country.

In the wake of the Sullivan versus Zebley case decided by the Supreme Court in 1990, the Social Security Administration made official changes in its evaluation criteria for children applying for disability benefits. These changes were duly reported in the Federal Register in February 1991. Apparently, however, the claims process for disability applications has also undergone substantial unwritten changes as well.

I have been informed by a Social Security Administration claims representative, a person on the frontlines, so to speak, that there is widespread abuse of the Supplemental Security Income Program with the full knowledge and complicity of the Social Security Administration. I have been told of parents begging teachers to place their gifted children in special education classes so that they can get money from supplemental security income. Doctors are reporting that parents are asking them to put their children on the drug Ritalin, because the parents have learned that a prescription for this drug is treated by the Social Security Administration as a criterion for automatic entitlement to supplemental security income checks. Claims based on such criteria as these go unchallenged almost as a matter of routine.

In one case, the parent of a student claimed that the child was a disciplinary problem. In spite of strong teacher reports that the child was not a disciplinary problem, but, in fact, was a model student, the Social Security ex-

aminer was instructed by her superiors to approve the claim anyway. In another case, the parents of a 15-month-old child applied for disability benefits because the child had tested as being 2 months behind its age group. Not only was the claim approved despite the protestations of the examiner, but it was approved in an unusually short time—4 days.

If these individual cases weren't bad enough, examiners are being instructed to routinely approve back claims as well—claims that amount to as much as \$90,000, and, in some cases, are going to people who are in prison. Examiners report that applicants are fully aware that even the weakest claims will be approved almost as a rule and, in some cases, every member of a household has been approved for disability.

Mr. Speaker, this is an outrage. Congress and the American people have the right to know if, in fact, the Social Security Administration is complicity in this exercise of waste, fraud, and abuse—and, if so, why. If the cases that have been related to me are illustrative of the way in which the Supplemental Security Income Program is being administered throughout the country, Congress clearly has the responsibility to put a stop to it.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE WELFARE REFORM AND RESPONSIBILITY ACT

**HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 1992*

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Welfare Reform and Responsibility Act of 1992, a bill designed to make the welfare system more accountable by moving people from the welfare roll to the payroll and to help support them once they get a job.

My bill would require all eligible welfare recipients who are not enrolled in education or job training programs to participate in a work experience program in their community. Our country has a wide range of unmet public needs in areas such as public works, parks, nature preserves, community organizations, volunteer organizations, and schools. I believe that instituting a community work program such as the one included in my bill will give welfare recipients valuable work experience and a sense of dignity, and will help society in the process.

In addition, my bill has several incentives to help former welfare recipients stay off the welfare rolls and on the payroll. My bill changes the earnings test to encourage welfare recipients to find jobs to supplement their benefits and, eventually, to move into the work force.

My bill also addresses two of the biggest obstacles that welfare recipients face in retaining a job by extending the eligibility period for former welfare recipients for medical and child care assistance.

My bill would also:

Combat welfare fraud by requiring States to establish, staff and publicize 24-hour 1-800 telephone numbers for reporting welfare fraud and abuse claims;

Require States to develop individual employability plans, including specific goals and

timetables, designed to move each welfare recipient from welfare to work in 2 years;

Establish welfare review panels to review welfare cases after 2 years to evaluate welfare recipients' participation in the JOBS and work experience programs, and to reduce AFDC benefits if the requirements are not met;

Make previously appropriated Federal JOBS job training money more accessible to States hard hit by the recession and unable to make the State match;

Support the family by requiring States to establish parenting classes and to make them available for all teenage parents; and

Provide incentives for the use of certain contraceptives.

I believe that this bill, which builds on the successful elements of the 1988 Family Support Act, represents a comprehensive and balanced approach toward moving welfare recipients from welfare to work.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS MEMO- RIAL AND MUSEUM OF THE HOL- OCAUST

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 1992*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to the Martyrs Memorial and Museum of the Holocaust, which after 14 years is relocating to a new facility on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles. The new and larger building is appropriate for one of the most important centers of learning and remembrance in Los Angeles.

In the last few years, following the collapse of Soviet communism, there have been numerous reports of a resurgence of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, and the former East Germany. Though frightening and awful, isolated anti-Semitic acts are not a guarantee that neo-Nazis are on the verge of dominating the newly configured Europe. They do emphasize the point, however, that we must never forget what the world was like when the real Nazis were in power.

A visit to Martyrs Memorial and Museum of the Holocaust is one of the best ways to reinforce this historical lesson. By combining vivid eyewitness testimony and sober documents, the memorial and museum captures both the theory and practice of Hitler's final solution. This account traces a straight line from the rise of Hitler to beatings, deportation and, eventually, mass murder.

We have always been impressed by the sheer breadth of materials located at Martyrs Memorial and Museum of the Holocaust, as well as the content of those materials. There is enough to interest high school kids and serious students of Nazi Germany.

Mr. Speaker. We ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Martyrs Memorial and Museum of the Holocaust for its comprehensive, intelligent and moving efforts in the area of Holocaust education.



THE NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS  
ACT OF 1992**HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 1992*

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, we in Congress have been watching the world change dramatically over the past few years. The international economy is now characterized by constant, rapid, change. Capital, information and technology all flow at breakneck speed. I believe that the lynchpin of our economic success, defined by the number and type of jobs we create, in the 21st century will be our ability to develop and bring to market new technologies. Our success in keeping up with the fast pace of technological change will determine whether we can indeed create and keep good manufacturing jobs during the next century.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of legislation, passed by the House today, that will dramatically enhance the impact of Federal involvement on the economy of the 21st century. H.R. 5231, the National Competitiveness Act of 1992, is an excellent road map for the future of Federal involvement in technology development.

H.R. 5231 addresses long term development to advanced technologies that will be the foundation of our economy for many years to come. Some of our competitors have much more coherent technology policies than we do, and it is time we make a change.

H.R. 5231 breaks new ground by setting up a manufacturing extension service for bringing advanced technologies to market, enhancing U.S. international competitiveness.

The goal of this extension service is to keep small and medium-sized manufacturers technologically current. This service will help make available to smaller manufacturers the resources and accomplishments of States, universities, and Government labs. Most new U.S. jobs are now created by small and medium-sized companies, and this bill is designed to help these firms thrive and create jobs. It will help companies that are not large enough to afford management consultants and their own research and development facilities.

We have already begun—at both the State and Federal levels—to invest in manufacturing outreach and the results are very promising. I can point to many small and medium-sized manufacturers in my own district that have made important improvements in their manufacturing process as a result of working with a nonprofit organization that focused on their efficiency.

The world has changed. We have traditionally relied on defense related R&D to be the Government source of new technologies to U.S. industry. The National Competitiveness Act of 1992 will shift Federal technology efforts away from defense related Government research to nondefense private sector based research.

The defense bureaucracy takes too long to get a technology to market. Most importantly, many Americans want defense spending reduced. Each year, we will be less and less able to fund defense R&D at the level nec-

essary to achieve significant civilian technology spinoffs. The National Competitiveness Act of 1992 relies on the private sector to conduct and evaluate much research, and it will leverage private sector funds to encourage investment.

We are no longer driven by a cold war with the U.S.S.R. The global imperative of efficient and sustainable economic development must now drive our policy. The development of efficient industrial technology is vital if we want to create jobs in this country. I and many of my colleagues contend that it is also vital if we want to maintain a livable and healthy environment.

For example, Japan has been investing in technology development that resulted in commercial energy efficiency since 1970—they still plan to halve the cost of energy per unit of production by the end of the century. Part of their energy policy in the 1970's was to set stringent air and water pollution standards, the logic being that the more efficient the production process, the less polluting it will be. These efficiency achievements not only make for more environmentally benign products, they have contributed to Japan's competitive edge since many products can attribute a 5 to 6 percent price advantage to lower energy costs.

According to John Newhouse, writing in the June 1 New Yorker, we will see more of Japan's energy efficiency expertise in the coming years. MITI, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has its eye on the global pollution control industry, estimated to be worth hundreds of billions of dollars annually by the end of this century. This vast market includes not only clean-up and pollution abatement equipment but also a wide array of environmentally benign industrial equipment and technology. The Japanese, who appeared to be somewhat split on how green to be at Rio, are clearly engaging in development that is environmentally and economically sound.

I and many of my colleagues in Congress have been working hard to promote pollution prevention and efficiency as an important tenet in U.S. economic policies. I believe that H.R. 5231 represents vital and strategic investment in our industrial technological capability and therefore the viability and success of our 21st century industrial base.

One of the purposes of H.R. 5231 is to enhance the core programs of the National Institute to Standards and Technology [NIST]. This agency already engages in R&D with profound potential for industrial and environmental advancements. For example, the Center for Building Technology at NIST is doing vital basic research on alternative refrigerants to support the efforts of manufacturers of air conditioners and other refrigeration equipment to end their reliance on ozone-depleting CFC's and HCF's. While a completely safe and ozone-friendly alternative still eludes researchers, NIST has developed a number of more environmentally friendly refrigerants and refrigerant mixtures.

Many countries have signaled their commitment to ending production of ozone-depleting CFC's, and development of acceptable substitutes is vital to our ability to meet the goal of reducing our reliance on CFC's and related chemicals. There will obviously be a huge

market for the most acceptable CFR substitute, so this research is extremely important to our industrial economy.

I believe the importance of the Federal investment in basic R&D and manufacturing technologies contained in H.R. 5231 cannot be overstated. This bill now goes to conference committee with a similar Senate bill, and I will look forward to an expeditious conference and passage of this important bill into law.

BIG 30 ALLSTAR CHARITIES  
CLASSIC**HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 1992*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize the Big 30 Allstar Charities Classic, an outstanding organization located in Bradford, PA.

The Big 30 Allstar Charities Classic started as an annual football game to recognize outstanding high school football players in the Bradford area. Since the first game in 1974, the Big 30 Classic has grown and now recognizes players from northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York State.

Every year this football game is an exciting event for the whole community, however, the funds that are raised from ticket sales are what makes the classic such an extraordinary event. Throughout its history, the Big 30 Classic had donated the proceeds of every game to deserving individuals and organizations in the community. This year as they celebrate the 19th annual Big 30 Allstar Charities Classic, the organization plans to reach over \$500,000 in total funds raised.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend special recognition to all of the officers, members, and volunteers who donate their time to make the Big 30 Classic such a success. The Bradford Area Jaycees should also be recognized as the service organization in the community who has supported this event since its inception.

Finally, I would like to recognize the young players and the people of western Pennsylvania and southwestern New York State for lending their talent and time to support such a worthy cause.

DR. RICHARD C. WALLACE, JR.: A  
LEADER FOR EDUCATIONAL  
EXCELLENCE**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 1992*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Richard C. Wallace, Jr., an outstanding educator who is retiring after 12 years as superintendent for Pittsburgh Public Schools.

Dr. Wallace has earned the gratitude of countless parents, teachers, students, and the Pittsburgh community for his leadership in making Pittsburgh Public Schools one of the

best systems in the United States today. A leader in education reform, Dr. Wallace began to effect positive changes in Pittsburgh's schools immediately after becoming superintendent in 1980. He worked with teachers and the community to implement a number of changes in curriculum and instruction that have won national recognition.

Newsweek magazine took note of these reforms last year when it honored Pittsburgh public schools for having the best arts education program in the world. This arts education program, PROPEL, incorporates projects and portfolios into the daily instructional program for children learning about visual art, music, and creative writing. The success of this initiative had led to plans to expand these techniques for use in other areas of study. It is one example among many of the progress Pittsburgh Public Schools have made under Dr. Wallace's leadership.

During Dr. Wallace's time as superintendent, Pittsburgh Public Schools have successfully implemented a number of reforms to enhance the quality of early childhood education and promote the academic achievements of children at every level of instruction. Pittsburgh Public Schools have set districtwide goals for measuring the degree of their programs' success and have taken communitywide steps towards improving the skills of Pittsburgh school children.

Dr. Wallace has also worked with the Pittsburgh Federation of Teachers to enhance the quality of instruction techniques. Pittsburgh Public Schools currently offer teachers an opportunity to enter intensive training programs outside the regular classroom. Teachers are able to practice new teaching methods and study ways in which their own teaching skills can be further improved. Dr. Wallace developed an excellent working relationship with Pittsburgh teachers and has succeeded in maintaining a positive labor-management policy which has resulted in the negotiation of several early bird labor contracts.

The success of Pittsburgh Public Schools depends on the steadfast support of our community. Dr. Wallace has acted to ensure that the city of Pittsburgh understands the role quality schools play in the economic well-being of a city. He has worked with numerous business groups to ensure that their concerns are reflected in efforts to improve the level of skills attained by public school graduates. Dr. Wallace has also been active in working with local foundations and has won the generous support of Pittsburgh's philanthropic community for local public education programs.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the achievements of Dr. Richard C. Wallace, Jr., should serve as a role model for public school administrators in every community. Dr. Wallace's 12 years of service as Pittsburgh Public Schools superintendent have been a period of progress and educational achievement. I want to commend him for his dedication to the quality of education in the Pittsburgh community and wish him the very best in all future endeavors.

## TRIBUTE TO MARY ELLEN SAARE

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a tenacious and strong-willed woman from my 17th Congressional District whom I admire very much. She is a woman that has been through some very difficult times, all the while keeping a happy disposition and a clear head.

Mr. Speaker, the woman I speak of is named Mary Ellen Saare of Girard, OH. When she was 15 years old, Mary Ellen contracted juvenile diabetes and tried to hide the disease throughout her teens. Because she did not take good care of her body through her twenties, Mary Ellen's hopes of having children were greatly jeopardized. After eight miscarriages, her daughter, Heidi, was born as a testament to her determination and faith in God.

Over the years, she suffered from several health problems that again tested her perseverance. In the early 1970's she began to lose her eyesight and was nearly blind. Then she suffered ulcerations on her feet that required antibiotics which nearly destroyed her kidneys. In 1984, Mary Ellen began losing her toes, one by one. In 1987, doctors replaced her pancreas. This operation was a near total failure, and a negative side effect was the amputation of her right leg halfway to the knee.

Mary Ellen's heart and kidneys malfunctioned forcing her onto a dialysis machine. During the 18 months before another donor could be found, Mary Ellen developed cataracts in both eyes. In 1989, the kidney-pancreas transplant was complete and everything went remarkably well. But 2 weeks later the euphoria was over as her gallbladder had to be removed and her left foot amputated just above the ankle.

Eventually, the new pancreas and cataract surgery healed her near blindness. Soon she had her 20-20 vision back. Mary Ellen obtained a driver's license and with the use of artificial limbs, she had her mobility back.

I realize, Mr. Speaker, that Mrs. Saare's story is very tragic and sad, but there is a lesson to be learned in another's experience. You see, not once during her terrible ordeal, and by no means is it over, did Mary Ellen Saare let any of this bring her spirit down. In fact, she wrote a book offering encouragement for other people who are down. The title of the book is "Feet First," and it will be available this Friday. A book-launching party is planned and I know it will be a huge success.

Mr. Speaker, women like Mary Ellen Saare are very special. She has probably suffered through life more than anyone I know. Yet, despite her pain and suffering, she never lost hope or faith. She never gave up. She even used her indomitable spirit to write an upbeat book on the subject. I wish her success with her book and hope many will prosper from its information. Mr. Speaker, Mary Ellen is a very special person. May God bless her.

## IN MEMORY OF ALBERTO CASTILLO

### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I rise today in honor of one of my constituents, Alberto Castillo, who was tragically killed in a car accident on September 6, 1992, in Costa Rica.

In 1989, Alberto participated in the Congressional Award Program, earning a Bronze Medal. At the time of his death, Alberto was completing the requirements to earn a Silver Medal.

A student at La Puente High School, Alberto came from a hardworking, tight-knit family. As described by his friends, Alberto was a young man who didn't get involved in gangs or drugs, but rather he preferred to volunteer to help out others.

For the last 9 years, Alberto has been a volunteer at the Delhaven Community Center in La Puente. Delhaven provides residents of the greater La Puente area recreation programs, vacation and summer day camps, leadership programs, a social service club and athletic competition events.

According to Delhaven's executive director, Bobbi Seal, Alberto "was just one of the good kids. He knew right from wrong." Several of his classmates have said that Alberto was different than their other classmates; he always respected people. Even though he did not seek rewards or recognition for his volunteer efforts, Alberto was the recipient of Delhaven's Joseph Dunn Outstanding Youth Award and savings bonds for his college education.

In addition to his interest in helping others, Alberto dreamed of one day attending college. As he often told friends, going to college would give him the vehicle to improve himself and to help his family. Unfortunately, Alberto will not be able to fulfill his dreams.

Although his life was cut short, Alberto has taught each of us a valuable lesson. All too often, we're caught up in our own daily pursuits. We fail to recognize that our neighbors need our help or we fail to commit our time and energy to helping them. Alberto's life teaches each of us that we must commit our time and energy, we must volunteer.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad but proud heart, that I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in a moment of silence to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding young man, Alberto Castillo.

## VOLUNTARY DEBT REDUCTION CHECK OFF ACT OF 1992

### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to create a deficit tax check off on income tax forms that will work.

Much has been said regarding the President's ill-conceived idea to allow people to set



aside up to 10 percent of their tax liability for deficit reduction. That is bad public policy that serves a political but no real purpose.

In order to give people a real chance to reduce the deficit, I am introducing the Voluntary Debt Reduction Check Off Act. This bill will create a new voluntary checkoff on Federal tax return forms for taxpayers to voluntarily dedicate at least \$10 of their income tax refund solely to deficit reduction.

Currently, taxpayers can and do dedicate portions of their returns or other funds to the Bureau of Public Debt. It is not an easy task and only the most persistent person may succeed. My legislation would simplify the process, creating a voluntary checkoff for taxpayers to direct at least \$10 of their refund to pay toward the national debt. This type of voluntary checkoff has a proven successful track record. States, including my own State of Minnesota, have implemented checkoff programs that provide valuable financial assistance to wildlife conservation and other efforts.

The Voluntary Debt Reduction Check Off Act offers real potential to help reduce the deficit. In 1990, over 82 million people received refunds with a total value of over \$76 billion. This represents an average return of \$925. If as many people use this checkoff as the Presidential campaign checkoff, \$325 million would be dedicated to deficit reduction. If the average checkoff was 10 percent of a return, over \$3 billion would be raised.

Mr. Speaker, as I have visited with my constituents, I have heard over and over their concern about our national deficit and their personal desire to help lower the debt. The voluntary efforts of people, motivated by a concern for our country's future and for their children's future, should be encouraged through the tax processing system to take positive, meaningful steps. We offer, through law, a streamlined process to invest in a sound economic future.

No one should be misled, this bill is not the answer for all-out debt reduction, but it is a very good step. My proposal is, however, a winner if it helps us to reduce our debt and avoid gutting essential programs and services like Head Start, WIC or Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, this is the right checkoff. This is the checkoff that is more than a political slogan. It is the checkoff that will work. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

#### THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM REFORMATION ACT

**HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, as the longest serving current Member, on the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over National Park Service [NPS] authorization issues, I have become increasingly concerned by the direction, or more properly the lack thereof, which has been set for the National Park System over the last decade.

These concerns have increased substantially since 1980 when the NPS was directed to absorb the programs and personnel of the

Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service [HCRS]. At the same time, the Department of the Interior attempted to refocus the mission of the NPS to protection and management of existing "crown jewel" park areas. Any programs which dealt with expansion of the National Park System, or even land acquisition at existing units, were abolished or severely limited. Secretary Watt launched a new multi-billion-dollar program called the Park Repair and Improvement Program, which was designed to fix up the failing park infrastructure.

Environmentalists were pleased that Secretary Watt retained the basic operational funding level at NPS, especially while other Interior agencies were being cut, but they never accepted this shift in focus. Special interest groups which had been the benefactors of the programs at HCRS were most severely impacted, but even traditional NPS supporters dismissed the Watt change in emphasis as a cosmetic facelift which failed to address the critical problems of park protection and expansion of the park system. Environmental groups proposed a number of park expansions, new parks and new programs to meet their interests. A number of groups even developed their own visions for the future of the NPS.

This strategy of focusing on existing NPS areas was successful on reducing the number of park expansion proposals in the 97th, 98th, and 99th Congresses. However, in the last several sessions, the logjam has broken and we have seen a significant number of new proposals enacted to expand the National Park System.

In recent years, the NPS has been unable to develop a comprehensive vision of where the agency is headed and tends to react to legislative proposals on a piecemeal, case-by-case basis. In part, this is because the NPS has never fully integrated its new program responsibilities inherited from HCRS with its longstanding park management responsibilities. In part, it is because a very large portion of this Nation's most significant natural and cultural heritage is already being protected by public or private institutions. Nonetheless, the result has been that the administration has not been an active player in shaping the destiny of the NPS.

Undaunted by the lack of participation by the administration, Congress and the special interest groups have stepped in to fill the void and establish a direction for the agency. With nearly 3,000 designated natural and cultural landmarks which have all been determined to be of adequate significance to warrant their consideration as units of the park system, there is no shortage of candidates for addition to the National Park System. However, sites should be required to meet more than a simple test of significance to be suitable for establishment as NPS units. Unfortunately, even the most basic information has been lacking on a number of recent proposals for expansion of the National Park System. And of course, park supporters are invariably prepared to raise the threat of imminent development to justify swift congressional action, if analysis indicates further study may be warranted.

The terminology developed to describe such new areas as national heritage corridors, trail centers, cultural centers, heritage parks, and so forth attests to the creative talents of the

supporters of these new areas. A number of the projects authorized are little more than economic redevelopment projects disguised as additions to the National Park System. The truth is, that this country cannot afford all these new parks. In the decade of the 1980's, over 100 existing park areas lost ground to inflation. Park rangers who gave talks and protected public safety were eliminated, hours were shortened at visitor centers to pay the utility bills, and important historic buildings deteriorated. This is a problem which needs to be addressed jointly by the administration and the Interior Authorization and Appropriations Committees. To his credit, Director Ridenour recognizes this problem and I am submitting his comments on "Thinning the Blood" to accompany this statement.

In the 101st Congress, the Public Lands and National Parks Authorization Committee passed over 50 measures to expand the size and responsibilities of the NPS. In total, over \$275 million in new spending by the NPS over the next 5 years was authorized. In the 102d Congress, nearly 50 park bills have been passed by the House which would authorize new spending totaling nearly \$1 billion over the next 5 years. These park system expansion proposals will only add to the current NPS backlog of more than \$2 billion for the land acquisition and \$400 million annually for park operations.

Funding priorities and programs established by the Appropriations Committee do not address the most pressing funding problems faced by the NPS. While overall NPS funding has increased substantially in recent years, relatively few dollars actually make it to the parks. The largest funding increases are for new construction. Many of the projects identified for funding cannot be found anywhere on the NPS construction priority list, which identifies the agency's top 2 billion dollars' worth of construction needs. Funding of these relatively low-priority projects, will only increase future demands for operational maintenance funding. The amount authorized for land acquisition does not even keep pace with inflation, especially if you consider the rate at which new parks and park expansion bills are being authorized.

I certainly recognize and agree that Congress must use its own judgment in considering the priorities established by the administration. However, those priorities of the professionals must be given greater weight in the political process, both with respect to new legislative authorization and funding priorities.

The legislation I am introducing today, the National Park System Reformation Act, is designed to get this agency back on the proper track. The bill has several major components. First, it would direct the preparation of a plan to guide the direction of the agency, especially in terms of designating new park areas.

Second, it calls for elimination of those units of the park system which do not merit continued Federal involvement. Over the years, Congress has lost sight of the high ideals we had in setting aside such places as Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Independence Hall. We have designated for inclusion in the park system such sites as recreated historical sites, water reservoirs, performing art centers, and simple open space lands. While I do not object per-

se to Federal participation in these projects, I do not believe they belong in the same park system with the great natural and cultural heritage sites in this country.

Third, my bill would establish a new process for designation of NPS areas. This system would ensure that only the most worthy sites are actually considered by Congress.

Fourth, my bill would establish an increased technical assistance program for support of areas which would no longer be eligible for inclusion in the park system. These non-Federal areas would receive recognition and Federal support for a limited time period. I have included these provisions to respond to the many proposals for Federal action which are received by Congress for sites which do not merit inclusion in the park system.

Let me say that this measure is not designed as a cost-cutting measure. It is designed as a measure to improve the quality of the park system and ensure that limited Federal dollars are directed only to the most important sites in the country.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in this effort to restore the National Park System to its former high standards and establish a process to ensure it will remain the best park system in the world.

[From the Courier, Nov.-Dec. 1990]

#### THINNING THE BLOOD

(By James M. Ridenour)

I have a growing concern that we, as a nation, are "thinning the blood" of our national park system. In using the term, "thinning the blood" I am referring to the problem of lowering our standards, being willing to accept something that is less than nationally significant into our park system.

These concerns grow stronger as I see so many things that need to be done to take proper care of our present system, and how stretched our personnel are to try to accomplish their work. In short, I am concerned that we are spreading our limited resources over a growing base and that, as a result, we may suffer the possibility of sliding into mediocrity rather than continuing to enjoy the prominence that we have long received.

Obviously I am not going to name any specific parks or park proposals here. It is not my intention to offend our Congressional leaders or our own NPS personnel. However, I do hope you will take a few moments after reading this to reflect on some of the additional parks—and the duties associated with them—that we have acquired during the past ten to fifteen years. Compare them to the "crown jewels" with which we long have been entrusted.

In a recent meeting, my Canadian counterpart indicated that Parks Canada has a goal of completing its park system by the year 2000. That is an interesting concept. What could he mean? How would you complete a park system?

In a nutshell, he indicated that they have defined a number of major theme areas that should be represented in the natural parks of Canada. Certain types of topography might be one example. Areas of unique plant diversity might be another. Another might be certain types of complete ecosystems. They believe they have properly identified the theme areas to be acquired. Therefore, once those requirements have been fulfilled, the park system of Canada would be complete.

Of course, he had to fudge a bit and admit that they would not expect the historical and cultural parks to be complete as each

day puts down a new element of history and culture to be considered for possible future park status.

It is an interesting concept—to complete something. I had a similar experience in my home state that involved nature preserves. We had done our homework, inventorying the state's natural resources. We became convinced that we knew what was worth saving and that we could accurately predict which of these valuable resources would be gone if we didn't act quickly. Working with The Nature Conservancy, we went to the legislature and laid our story out.

Our story was that we needed to acquire certain areas and that once we had acquired them our nature preserve system would be complete. Their response was disbelief. They asked, "Do you mean you wouldn't be coming back to us year after year, asking for new areas as you have been?"

Our answer was "yes."

They were fascinated by the concept and, after the mechanics of the plan were worked out, they bought into it. As a result, Indiana has one of the finest nature preserve systems in the country.

I throw this idea out, not as a possible NPS approach but as food for thought. I do know, however, that we can't continue to expand the system indefinitely. There are limits. As far as I'm aware, no one has ever run the 100-yard dash in nothing flat. In the same way, we can't transform the whole of the United States into a national park.

That doesn't mean that we should quit looking for new areas. It does mean that these areas should undergo rigorous examination prior to being proposed for inclusion. I would not want to see our "crown jewels" suffer further deterioration at the expense of adding new parks that might more readily fit into the management categories of state and local governments or private management by individuals and organizations. You, at the grassroots of the NPS—whether in management, planning, science, interpretation, or any of the other important areas of park responsibility—can play a big role in these tough decisions. As you talk with local people or Congressional members and staff, give them your best and most honest advice. To us falls the consequences of the possible "thinning of the blood."

#### IN OPPOSITION TO H.R. 5096

#### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 5096, the Antitrust Reform Act of 1992.

In September, we celebrate the 205th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States. It is truly ironic that as we celebrate that anniversary, we are debating a bill which makes a mockery of that noble document, the Constitution. For H.R. 5096 is unconstitutional. It violates the first amendment's protection of free speech. And H.R. 5096 is a blatant, textbook example of an unconstitutional bill of attainder in regulating seven corporations in an industry rather than the entire industry.

But H.R. 5096 mocks more than the Constitution of this Nation. The very foundation of this Nation is a free-market economy, unshackled by intrusive government interference

and regulation. H.R. 5096 creates a travesty of that free-market vision. It lets bureaucrats, not consumers, decide what products and services they can buy and from whom they can buy them. It creates jobs for lawyers, not engineers. Instead of stimulating competition, H.R. 5096 stifles competition.

Perhaps the ultimate irony is that H.R. 5096 sends our hard-earned dollars overseas instead of building jobs here. Imagine—the Eastern European Nations will soon enjoy a modern telecommunications system—funded in part by investments by American telephone companies. If H.R. 5096 passes, we can expect to see similar overseas investments—because of the stifling regulatory climate that H.R. 5096 will create.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is an abomination that the omnibus crime bill remains stalled in the other body at a time when our local law enforcement officials are crying out for assistance in fighting crime in our neighborhoods.

While partisan politics continues to imprison the crime bill, criminals are terrorizing our streets, our homes, and our communities. Our local law enforcement agencies are being overwhelmed by the rising tide of violent crime. They need help, and they need it now.

Today, I am joined by my colleague, CHRIS SHAYS of Connecticut, in an effort to end this gridlock and gain rapid agreement on Federal assistance to fight crime more effectively in our communities.

We are introducing the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill aimed at bringing significant aid to local law enforcement officials, and we are calling on our colleagues to pass this legislation by the end of the current legislative session.

This legislation will be an important aid to our local law enforcement agencies in fighting crime. It contains three of the most innovative proposals for fighting crime: Community policing, to expand the number of cops on the beat in our neighborhoods; scholarships to students who agree to serve in local police departments, so that law enforcement agencies can expand their pool of talent; and tough new sentencing provisions for youthful offenders, including military-style boot camps designed to prevent young criminals from becoming locked into a life of crime.

These programs were originally part of the omnibus anticrime package that passed the House overwhelmingly last year. However, that entire package has been held up in the Senate since then over unrelated provisions. With only a short time remaining in the current congressional session, the proposals are in danger of dying when Congress adjourns.

People in our communities are angry and afraid about the tide of violence that we are witnessing. I share that anger and frustration. We cannot let gridlock in the Congress stand



in the way of making our neighborhoods safe again. That is why I'm calling on my colleagues to end all the posturing and partisan politics and agree on a bipartisan package of reforms that we can pass right away.

Community policing is an effective crime fighting tool which stresses expanded cooperation between law enforcement officials and local communities in preventing criminal activity. The police corps provides scholarships to students who agree to spend 4 years in a local law enforcement agency. And the new measures for youthful offenders include military style boot camps which will put the youth through a rigorous physical program, get them off drugs and train them so that they can earn their own way and be productive members of our society.

These measures have all been introduced separately and have received broad bipartisan support. They were all contained in the omnibus crime bill when it passed overwhelmingly in the House on September 27, 1991. There is absolutely no reason why Congress cannot quickly approve this plan and provide urgently needed assistance to our communities.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are pleading for action to bring crime under control, and jail the criminals who are terrorizing our streets. We still have an opportunity to hear that plea—an opportunity for meaningful action that our constituents will understand.

I urgently call on my colleagues and the leadership of this body to consider this plea and move this legislation before we adjourn.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

##### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, 1992, Springfield Business and Professional Women's club will celebrate 75 years of promoting the economic, intellectual, and social welfare of working women. The members and their guests will gather to hear keynote speaker Pat Taylor, past president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. Also joining the members will be local politicians and leaders of other women's organizations.

Part of the day will be spent reflecting on the 16 women who gathered at the YWCA in October 1917, to found the club. As the original objective stated "the club would blend together women in the professions and businesswomen so that the standard of working women could be raised." Two years later, delegates traveled to Europe, this time to help found the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The first treasurer of the International Federation was Henrietta Harris of Springfield.

Back in Springfield, the organization supported several of the presidents of the New England Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and later the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, but the club did much more.

In 1936, Amelia Earhardt came to speak to the club about her life as an aviator. Also the club sponsored the Springfield Forums, bringing speakers on current topics to the public. In the seventies, they marched and rallied for the equal rights amendment on Beacon Hill just as earlier members marched and rallied to earn the right of women to vote. In the later 1980's and early 1990's, the club as part of the Massachusetts Federation supported the Family and Medical Leave Act on Beacon Hill.

Locally, the club has been involved through their Harris-Bullman Fund with local charities and organizations. This past June, they gave to the Open Pantry, Camp Star-Camp Angelina, and the Forest Park Zoological Society. Other past recipients have included the Grey House and the Children's Study Home. Also through their Jessie M. Bourne scholarship fund, the club gives scholarships to the nontraditional woman student. These recipients are over the age of 21 and have either returned to college or are beginning college as a need to further their career or begin a new one.

These women have aided the improvement of women's place in the business world. Their hard work and determination in the last 75 years is to be commended. I wish this organization the best in the next 75 years.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 24, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### SEPTEMBER 25

9:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To continue hearings to examine Federal and State efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry, focusing on the Blue Cross/Blue Shield program of Maryland.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the financial strength of the Pension Benefit

Guaranty Corporation, which insures retirement benefits for over 40 million American workers.

SD-215

#### Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2977, to establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands, H.R. 2144, to extend Federal recognition to certain California Indian groups, S. 3155, to establish the National Indian Policy Research Institute, S.3237, to limit the 4-year waiting period that certain tribal governments have been confronted with in administering Federal programs under the Indian Self-Determination Act, and proposed legislation relating to Indian education trust funds.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

#### Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-419

#### SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the Alternative Agriculture Research and Commercialization (AARC) Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-81), focusing on the current activities of the AARC Board and future activities with regard to establishment of regional AARC centers and the development of patent and licensing agreements.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

#### Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

#### Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on international piracy of intellectual property.

SD-226

2:15 p.m.

#### Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the proposed sale of P-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

SD-419

#### SEPTEMBER 30

9:00 a.m.

#### Finance

To continue hearings on issues relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215

#### POSTPONEMENTS

##### SEPTEMBER 24

2:30 p.m.

#### Small Business

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2941, to provide the Administrator of the Small Business Administration continued authority to administer the Small Business Innovation Research Program to the year 2000.

SR-428A